

## AGAINST THE SUBSIDY TAX

Hon. Daniel McDonald Gives His Views on the Subsidy Tax.

Editor Tribune:

You ask me to give you my opinion in regard to the proposition to vote aid to the proposed Logansport and South Bend Traction Railroad in Center and North Townships at the election to be held October 5, 1907. Briefly I can say that I am unalterably opposed to the granting of subsidies on general principles, no matter for what purpose it is asked, and I am especially opposed to the voting of a subsidy to the proposed traction line October 5, 1907. I am opposed to it.

First, on principle. The theory of subsidy is dead wrong. No man has a right to go to the polls and vote to tax his neighbor against his will for something, or some purpose, that he does not believe will be of any benefit to him.

Second, it is unfair and unjust to at least one hundred widows, unmarried women, estates and guardianships in Center and North townships who are deprived of the right to vote as to whether the tax shall be levied or not, or how it shall be expended, and to over two hundred voters in Inwood precinct, who, if the tax is voted, would be of no benefit to them whatever, and would not be far removed from highway robbery.

Third, the tax is not asked to be voted for the Logansport and South Bend Traction railroad, but in the interest of some promoters who seem to think they know what the people of Center and North townships want better than they do themselves. These promoters are simply schemers to secure the voting of a big subsidy, a large proportion of which they expect to secure for themselves. These promoters are not railroad builders. They probably have not enough money of their own to build a single mile of road. All they are after is for the people to vote them aid to enable them to do business on. If they can find capitalists to build the road for a part of the subsidy, so that they can retain the balance interest in the building of the road ceases.

As the member of the legislature from Marshall county in the session of 1905, I introduced and secured the passage through the House of a bill to repeal the Act to authorize the voting of aid to railroads by counties and townships. After its passage in the House it went over to the Senate where one of the promoters of this road was the senator from Cass county. Through his influence in that body it was defeated in the Senate. As soon as the session was over he and his fellow promoters immediately started the project of securing the voting of subsidies for what they named the Logansport and South Bend Traction railroad, which they originally intended should run along the Michigan road through Plymouth. When they came to interview the people of Plymouth in regard to it, they found that the opposition was so strong against the voting of subsidies that they abandoned it and switched off at Argos and located the line through Bourbon, Bremen and Mishawaka to South Bend, and in Bourbon and German townships secured the voting of aid for their proposed line. That was a bluff and aimed as an insult to the people of Plymouth, as the road, if built at all was never intended to be constructed on that line. Mean and contemptible things were said about the lack of enterprise of the people of Plymouth and vicinity, and I, as the representative who had secured the passage of the bill repealing the subsidy law in the House, was denounced as a grafter and as working in the interest of the steam railroads, which, they said, had secured all the subsidies they wanted, and desired the law repealed so that the traction lines could not secure voted aid. This they knew was absolutely untrue.

I do not know that all these men are connected with the present project, but I do know that it is the same scheme worked under different management.

Let it be understood that I am not opposed to the building of this or any other traction line. I am willing to aid in its construction in every legitimate way, and it is necessary to secure its building I will be willing to give the company the amount my tax would come to, but I will not vote to tax any other taxpayer, and I enter here and now my solemn protest against any tax payer in Center or North township going to the polls on October 5, and voting to tax my property against my will for the purpose of putting money in the pockets of some schemers who have no possible interest in the tax payers who will be fleeced to put money in their purse.

Daniel McDonald  
Plymouth, Indiana, Sept. 24, 1907.

**Worms Work Havoc.**  
Gardners about the city report that the grapecrop this year is almost a failure, hundreds of what would otherwise have been fine clusters having been destroyed by worms. A large number of the earlier grapes are ripe and a few home grown varieties are on the market. It is expected that a large number will be shipped in within a few weeks as large crops are reported in other localities.

## Who is the Plymouth Lady?

The following is taken from Monday's issue of the St. Joseph, (Mich.) Herald.

L. Amos Mills has been working for about six weeks in Chas. Countryman's barber shop, Pleasant street. He is a first-class workman and always had a smile for everybody, was a good mixer at the bar, and likewise a good mixer at the bar, which is the cause of his downfall.

He is heavy built and smooth-faced, and though over 60 years of age always kept himself looking young and to cover up his gray locks his invariable rule was to dye his hair every day.

He made \$15 to \$18 per week at his trade, working on a steady salary and commission on what he took in, over \$20.

Because of his affable and jolly manners he soon gained the confidence of those with whom he was associated. He has now jumped the city, owing at least \$50.

Mills had told his fellow barbers of his domestic affairs and said that he had three wives, all dead. He has a son, who is agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., at Great Falls, Montana.

Mills seems to be mixed somewhat in a love affair and on Friday received a nine page letter from a spinster at Plymouth, Ind., whose age is given at about 45.

Mr. Mills gave Mr. Lloyd an opportunity to scan this letter. She spoke of the opposition her father, mother and brother had to her marrying Mills without reference to his character. She admonished him not to be provoked because of this, as it made no difference to her, the general tone of the letter indicating that it was a case with her of "Oh Lord, anybody," and this was made more plain when Mr. Lloyd ran against the following paragraph in the letter: "I don't want you to bring any presents or souvenirs—just come yourself. I only want my big fat Amos boy."

This paragraph is figured by Mr. Lloyd as the straw that broke the camel's back and hastened Mills' departure and that about next Sunday or as soon as Mills can earn enough to get there, he thinks Mills will be in Plymouth, Ind., with his spinster girl.

## Icelander Gives Skin to Save a Stranger.

The physicians of Bethesda Hospital at St. Paul, Minn., have discovered a real hero in Skaptia Sigvaldson, an Icelander residing at Ivanhoe, Lincoln County, Minnesota. He appeared at the hospital one day last week and volunteered to give some of his skin to assist in the recovery of Gust Olson, who has been at the hospital for the past four months as the result of being terribly burned in an explosion. All of the cuticle burned off the inner and rear sides of his legs. The physicians resorted to all sorts of means to form a cuticle, but these were only partially successful.

Through an article which appeared in a local paper Sigvaldson was informed of Olson's condition, and he immediately wrote to the head physician of the hospital asking if there would be any charge to him for his hospital bill in case he came to the city to offer his cuticle to Olson. The doctor wrote back that there would be no charge, and Sigvaldson came up by the next train.

He arrived in St. Paul last Friday and spent the afternoon in visiting with Olson, whom he never had before seen. Last Saturday the operation was performed. In order to complete the operation it was necessary to remove about 125 square inches of skin from Sigvaldson's lower limbs.

Sigvaldson was asked if he had ever heard of or seen Olson before. "No, sir," was the reply. "I just saw the story in the newspaper and thought if I could be of any help I would be glad to do it. I am a farmer, and we don't get a chance to do much good living on a farm all alone. I just felt sorry for Olson. How is he getting along?"

The physicians stated that the operation was a painful one, but that Sigvaldson has thus far failed to make complaint.

## Elwood Man Takes Desperate Chances and Wins.

Orville Frock, of Elwood, performed a daring feat there while escaping from a patrolman who was attempting to arrest him on an old commitment. Frock was chased over a mile and fled into Tipton county, where he was so hard pressed that he climbed a tree by the side of the Lake Erie tracks. The officer tried to induce him to come down, but he would not obey.

The patrolman sent for an ax and was just starting to cut down the tree when a freight train came along. Frock dropped from the tree, landing squarely on his feet on top of a box car. He was stunned, but managed to grab the running board and saved himself from death. The train was running at the speed of about twenty miles an hour.

Advices to Tipton officers to arrest him met with no response, and it is supposed he left the train before it reached Elwood. He was expected to appear at the Tipton county seat to sign a deed for a piece of property on which he was attempting to raise money, but evidently feared to put in appearance at that point.

## METHODISTS BID FAREWELL.

Rev. Crowder and Family Leave for New Home.

Rev. Crowder and family left early Thursday morning for their new home at Baraboo, Wisconsin after three years of successful labor in Plymouth. Wednesday evening the members of the official board and The Ladies Aid society gave a farewell to Rev. Crowder and his wife, to which were invited all the members and friends of the church.

A large crowd assembled to show their appreciation and esteem for Mr. and Mrs. Crowder, and to express their good wishes for a bright and useful future in their new home. Besides Plymouth ministers, Dr. Paul C. Curnick, presiding elder of the South Bend district, was present.

After an instrumental solo by Miss Lucretia Loring, and a few opening remarks by Dr. Brown, Hon. J. W. Parks spoke of the inspiration and help Rev. Crowder had been to him in the Sunday school work. Never, he said, had he gone to him for aid, and found him unwilling to give time to the consideration of questions pertaining to its welfare. He was always optimistic and of a happy temperament. He also spoke of his faithfulness to the large Bible class, known as the Business Men's Bible class, which he taught.

Superintendent Parks was followed by Miss Cora Hallock, who spoke of his help and inspiration to the young people, the high ideals which he had placed before them. Never will they forget his oft repeated statement, "The greatest contribution any man can make to the church and to the world is the contribution of a pure life."

Miss Anna Morrill on behalf of the Woman's Home Missionary society, the youngest organization in the Plymouth church, spoke of his assistance in organizing the society and his interest in its welfare. And like her predecessors expressed a wish that their future might be even more useful than the past.

Mrs. Thomas Tribbey represented the Woman's Foreign Missionary society. While this society is a woman's society, Mr. Crowder had frequently attended its meetings and had given them his preaching hour for their services whenever requested to do so.

Presiding Elder Paul C. Curnick then responded by a lengthy talk on the friendship which existed between himself and Rev. Crowder, the many gracious qualities of mind and heart that made his life useful and helpful to the conference. He also predicted for Rev. Crowder a very promising future, expressing it as his belief that Rev. Crowder will one day fill metropolitan pulpits.

Rev. Mr. Howard and Rev. Geo. A. Pluff then dwelt upon the fraternal spirit that existed among the various pastors and churches of Plymouth which had been brought about largely through the efforts of Rev. Crowder, his cheerful and optimistic spirit and his zeal for his church.

When called upon Rev. Crowder gave his reasons for leaving the Plymouth church, feelingly expressed his appreciation and love for the members of the church and people of the city. He expressed the hope and belief that the cause in Plymouth would in the coming year make greater advances than in the past. After music by a quartet of young ladies, and an instrumental solo by Miss Loring, followed by refreshments, all gathered round Rev. and Mrs. Crowder to bid them farewell and Godspeed in their new field of labor.

During their three years' labor in Plymouth, Rev. and Mrs. Crowder have endeared themselves to all who came in contact with them. The church has been built up in all its departments and the work is in good shape for the new pastor, Rev. Palmer, who has arrived and will begin his pastorate at once.

## Lived 13 Years in a Bath.

A stonemason of the name of Schlumme has just died in the public hospital of Brunswick, Germany, after having lived for nearly thirteen years in a warm bath.

In 1894 Schlumme, who was then twenty years of age, fell from a tree and injured his spine. His backbone was practically broken and the spinal cord crushed. As a result the lower portion of his body was paralyzed and certain internal organs were unable to do their work.

In order to save the man's life the physicians ordered a permanent bath, in which Schlumme reclined for years. His body was supported by cleverly contrived rests. The water was kept at a temperature of 94 degrees. The man felt little or no pain and became a skilful basket wire worker, and was able to support himself and his mother. He finally died of tuberculosis, which had been brought on by his constant immersion in the hot bath.

In painful contrast to this prolonged bath in Germany the London papers record how a clerk to the board of guardians at Cuckfield reported to the board that there were many old men in the workhouse who had not bathed or washed for a year, as the female nurses considered it too indelicate a task for them. The board accordingly decided to engage a male nurse.

## Hague Delegates Lack Preparation.

After having been in session over three months and with adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally, and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second International Peace Conference at The Hague has been and will be at its conclusion barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Even the proposition for a future meeting of the conference, which was unanimously adopted on Saturday, has been so altered as to suppress its most important part, namely, the periodicity of the meetings, merely providing for the calling of a third conference, but establishing nothing with regard to convening future conferences.

The prevailing opinion is that the absence of results was due to the lack of preparation by all the countries represented. This, said a leading delegate, was especially striking in the case of the American delegation, which was supposed to have come here in complete accord with the Latin-American countries. This, however, neither existed nor had it been reached during the conference. Indeed, what is to be dreaded, he declared, is that the chief result of the conference will be a growing feeling of diffidence on the part of the South Americans toward Washington, as rightly or wrongly, they accuse the United States of having neglected them, and of caring only for working in accord with Great Britain and Germany.

It is generally remarked that the United States should have come to the conference with the certainty of having the support of all the Latin-American countries.

## "Kansas" Winner N Warship Race.

The battleships Kansas and Georgia finished a 400 mile race Sunday from Cape Cod to the Delaware breakwater, and the Kansas won by an hour and seven minutes.

The fighters started the race Sunday morning off the Massachusetts coast, and under full steam they made for the Delaware breakwater. The keenest rivalry has existed among the crews of both battleships, and so much talk had been going around up forward and in the junior and the senior officers' messes that Rear Admiral Evans decided to put the vessels to a test and settle the matter for good.

With the battleships Kearsage and Maine, the latter being Admiral Evans' flagship, the Georgia and the Kansas had been ordered to the League island navy yard to go in dry dock for repairs and to get in readiness for the cruise to the Pacific. The officers and men thought it would be the proper thing to have the big fighters race all the way and demonstrate which of them was the speedier craft. Admiral Evans gave his consent, and when the battleships set their course off Cape Cod shore they went full tilt. There was heavy betting among the crews of both ships all during the race, and many a dollar changed hands when the Kansas dropped anchor off Reedy Island, just inside the breakwater. It made the trip in twenty-three hours and fifty-seven minutes, beating the Georgia by sixty-seven minutes.

## Next Peace Conference.

All the heads of the various delegations present at the international peace conference met Thursday under the presidency of N. Neldoff and unanimously adopted a resolution in regard to the convening of future conferences.

The conference recommends to the powers the convocation of a third conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the former conferences, leaving the exact date to be fixed by common accord of the powers. The conference calls the attention of the powers to the necessity of having the work of the conference prepared before its meeting and thinks it very desirable that about two years before the probable date of convocation a preparatory committee be entrusted by the governments with the collection of the different propositions to be submitted to the conference and that this committee be also entrusted to procedure for the conference.

The resolution will be submitted for approval to the plenary session to be held September 21.

## Wireless Plant Nearly Ready.

Declaring that he intended to stay in Glace Bay, N. S., until wireless communication with Europe had been placed on a commercial basis, Guglielmo Marconi said Monday:

"We have finally overcome all obstacles, and in about three weeks will commence a commercial transatlantic wireless service."

He stated that bad weather would not affect the service, provided the masts and poles remained undamaged, that the average speed used in sending messages would be twenty words a minute, and that the rate would be 10 cents a word for ordinary commercial messages, and 5 cents a word for press dispatches. This rate, he said, would be cut in two later.

The messages sent from the station at Glace Bay will be received on the other side of the Atlantic at Clifden, Ireland. The Cornwall station will be utilized as a secondary plant.

## A HIGH SCHOOL PAPER.

Students Will Start with Monthly Edition.

The student body of the Plymouth High School has decided to publish a paper. To start with it will be a monthly periodical, and upon the acquisition of experience, a sufficient number of subscribers, etc., may be published weekly.

It is the aim of the students, backed by the faculty, to make this paper a true chronicle of happenings in the high school, to show what the students are doing, and what they expect to do, to display the spirit existing in the student body, and to get outsiders interested in the excellent work that they are doing.

A business meeting of the high school body has been held, and the following were chosen as officers: Editor-in-chief, Glen Seybold. Assistant editors and managers, Arthur Thompson and Glen Worthington, which staff is to be assisted by four associate editors, who will cover all fields, as to calander, athletics, etc. Each class has elected three reporters, making twelve in all. Owing to Glen Seybold's absence, his place is being temporarily filled by Miss Grace Burrard.

The Plymouth High School is at present an excellent schooling institution, the best the county has ever known and one of the best in the state. With their new paper, the students expect to gain as aforementioned, public interest in their work. They hope to secure as subscribers the alumni, or a large portion thereof, and all who are interested in the betterment and perfection of our public schools. We heartily wish them success.

## Taylor Doubts the Tale.

Ex-Gov. William S. Taylor, fugitive from Kentucky, who is now living in Indianapolis, does not take much stock in the sensational story sprung up Saturday, in which an Indianapolis woman charges Turner Igo, of Kentucky, with the murder of Senator William Goebel.

The story may be all right, he says, but not much can be done with it, as Igo is now dead, having been killed by a train. His confederate, John Sanford, named in the affidavit, is in China. He went to the Far East several years ago. And the one person who might corroborate the story is also dead. This is the Gertrude King who was with the Indianapolis woman at the state house in Frankfort on the day the murder was committed.

Taylor believed the story when it was told to him by the woman three years ago, and he sought to verify it, but did not get very far. Later a lawyer from Richmond, Ind., named Robert White, came to him and related that he had found a woman who was an eye witness to the murder. Taylor told White to bring her to his office. Within a few days White came back with the woman, who proved to be the same Mrs. L. L. Clark who had talked to him two or three years before.

It seems that the only use made by Clark to the affidavit was to tell it to the Richmond Item, which is the story. Taylor thinks that he unloaded a gold brick on the newspaper.

## Ten Hours in a Coffin; Part of Frat Initiation.

To lie for ten hours in a coffin, to see through the glass covering over his face the glimmer of candles, was the fate of Roy Lorraine, a student of the Dubuque, Ia., high school, who was the victim of a "frat" initiation.

The young man being of the nervous kind, was to be submitted to the most trying ordeal. Gagged and bound, he was taken under cover of night to a farm in the vicinity of the city. Here he was escorted to a cellar long in disuse and led down the stairway. Candles were lighted and placed about in niches in the wall and young Lorraine, blindfolded, was induced to lie down in what to him seemed a box, and the cover was fastened. The covering soon was removed from his eyes, and he awoke to the realization that he was in a coffin.

There was sufficient air to keep him from smothering and he remained there all through the night. Early in the morning he was released by some of his friends.

## Meat Eaters Live Longest.

"Eat meat if you wish to live to a green old age," is the advice given by Sir James Churchton Browne in an address delivered before the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. The address has aroused much criticism.

Dr. Henry Forbes, the well-known physician, comes to Sir James's defense on the subject of meat eating. He holds that man's position as the leader of the rest of his fellow beings is largely due to meat eating. He denies the theory that meat eaters are more liable to cancer than vegetarians. He states that cancerous tumors and that the negroes of Africa and the West Indian Islands, who are largely subject to cancer; also, that vegetarianism has a tendency to induce tuberculosis. He asserts that old persons can add from seven to twelve years to their lives by adhering to a carefully arranged meat diet.

## Surprise On Earl Glass.

A crowd of about 35 young boys and girls surprised Earl Glass, at his home three miles southwest of this city, Wednesday evening in honor of his 18th birthday. The party was conveyed thither and hence on a hay rack. The crowd stayed late and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

## More Troubles for the Meat Packers.

The meat kings of Chicago may be indicted as a result of an investigation being made by the Government into the cause for the recent rise in the prices of meats. If certain reports concerning meetings of the heads of big packing-houses held prior to the announcement that the price of all meats would advance from 1 to 4 cents a pound can be verified, the packers will probably face another trial.

If any of the rumors can be confirmed, Federal Judge Grosscup will issue citations for the packers, requiring them to appear in court and show why they should not be cited for violating the injunction he granted the Government, May 26, 1903.

The injunction was the climax of several months' investigation which disclosed that a combination existed and that its members had violated the anti-trust laws. The injunction provides that the packers shall not perform any contract in collusion, enter into any combination or fix any uniform price at which meats shall be sold, either directly or through their agents.

The present investigation is as to the latter clause. According to the reports made by secret agents of the Government, now at work in the stock yards, several carefully guarded meetings of the heads of six of the largest houses were held in the stock exchange in the yards and in the offices of one company.

When the meetings concluded the announcement of the advance in prices was made. If the district attorney's office can unearth any information connecting the meetings and the concerted action of the packers, proceedings will shortly follow.

A new Federal grand jury will be impaneled within two weeks, and the results of the labors of the secret agents will be made known to it. Judge Grosscup will also be informed.

Incidental to this investigation will be another relating to favoritism shown the members of the alleged beef trust by railroads.

United States Attorney Sims has in his possession evidence tending to show that shipments for the big packers are forwarded on fast trains, while those of their competitors are delayed and sent on slow trains.

## Began as a Bootblack.

Frank J. Constantine, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Gentry, took the stand in his own defense Friday. He showed absolute composure while on the stand and gave his testimony clearly and without hesitation. He declared that he was born in New York City and is twenty-three years of age. He came to Chicago to go into the bootblack business, as he had been in that business in New York, and after selling out had made an agreement not to re-enter the business there. He said that when he engaged a room in the Gentry home he told Mrs. Gentry that his father was a wealthy real estate man.

"Did you ever tell the Gentrys that you were of royal blood?"

"I did; I am a descendant from Italian royalty," Constantine declared that he had heard Mr. and Mrs. Gentry quarreling many times, and declared that they lived unhappily.

On the day of the tragedy he said that he went into his room to shave, and found Mrs. Gentry there making the bed. He told her that he was about to leave the city, and she asked him if he would not take her with him. She insisted, according to Constantine, and he positively refused.

She then, according to his story, picked up the razor and cut her throat. He declared that he carried her down to the door of Dr. Doherty's office, pounded on the door and then left her standing there while he ran for another doctor. He said that he noticed that there was blood on the sleeve of his coat, and he thought that if he returned he would be accused of the murder and would not receive justice in the courts because he was a stranger in the city. He then declared that he fled from Chicago.

Dangerously Bitten by Hog.  
Mrs. A. Lowry of Walnut had a very narrow escape from being torn to death by an enraged hog, Sunday.

A litter of small pigs belonging to the animal had become separated and strayed into a field and Mrs. Lowry was attempting to return them to the pen when viciously attacked by the brute. One or two were utterly returned without any trouble but in carrying another back the young animal's squealing enraged the maternal instinct to the point of attack and it was only by chance that Mrs. Lowry managed to escape. As it was several nasty gashes were cut in her right arm and a few bruises sustained by being knocked down through the vicious lunges made at her by the infuriated beast.

The injuries were dressed and it is thought will not result seriously.—Argos Reflector.

## Swindling Scheme Charged.

A Johnston, who it is said posed as a buyer of Indiana farms, passing fraudulent checks on a bank at Fairview, Neb., and securing thousands of dollars, was arrested Thursday at Reed City, Mich., where he was alleged to be operating. Requisition papers probably will be asked for return to Indiana, where he is wanted in Starke County. After having his forged checks cashed, Johnston it is said, took his victims to Chicago, where he feted them for several days and then disappeared.

## BOYS'CAPER ENDS SERIOUSLY.

Russel Seltznright and Harold Winrott Shot.

Russel Seltznright, the 13 year old son of Elmer Seltznright, living 6 miles northwest of this city, and Harold Winrott, were shot by A. F. Stilson, Saturday night at about 9:30 o'clock, while making a boyish raid on the latter's water melon patch.

It seems that on Thursday and Friday evenings, the patch belonging to Stilson had been invaded by others, and many melons had been destroyed. Saturday Stilson purchased some shot gun shells, and determined to watch the patch that night. All innocent of their danger the youngsters entered the patch, when without warning of any kind, Stilson fired into the group. Only two of the boys, young Seltznright and Winrott were struck. About 30 No. 8 shot were taken from Seltznright, they having struck from the short ribs to the ankle. Although the wounds are extremely painful, the boys will recover.

## Veterans' Gathering at South Bend.

The 20th annual reunion of surviving members of the 48th Indiana veteran volunteers was held in Norman Eddy Post hall on East Jefferson street South Bend, Wednesday and Thursday. Wednesday forenoon the members convened for registration at the post hall and at 11 o'clock just 48 members had signed the roll. Among those present were comrades hailing from Marion, Waterloo, Milwaukee, Bremen, Mishawaka, Rochester, Maxinkuckee, Culver, Elkhart, Goshen, Millersburg, Wakarusa, Wyatt, Rolling Prairie, Deplis, Churubusco, Plymouth, Warsaw, Chicago, Weir City, Kansas; Otsego, Mich.; Canton, Ga.; Waupaca, Wis.; and Marshall, Texas.

The heavy rain materially affected the attendance but placed no dampener upon the ardor and enthusiasm of those present, and the forenoon was pleasantly spent in renewing old acquaintances and assigning visitors to quarters.

Mrs. Capt. George Hart tendered a reception to the members at her home, 318 South Lafayette street on Wednesday afternoon. The comrades met at headquarters and marched in a body to the home of the hostess.

A camp fire was held in Auten Post hall, in the old court house on North Lafayette street, commencing at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The program for this affair was quite elaborate and partly as follows:

Instrumental music First Presbyterian church Sunday school orchestra; invocation, Rev. F. W. Hixon; song, Masonic quartet; address of welcome, Capt. Edwin Nica; response, Comrade E. Vol. Bingham; song, quartet: "Why We Meet," Comrade A. B. Crampton; "Reminiscences" M. D. Richardson; recitation John Buckley; song, quartet; address, T. W. Slick; short talks by comrades; benediction, Rev. F. W. Hixon.

The exercises of Thursday consisted of a business meeting at Norman Eddy Post hall at 8 o'clock, and at 11:30 a banquet will be given at Auten Post hall.—South Bend Times.

## Dead at His Plow.

Wallace Edward Bentel, a prosperous young farmer of Union township, was found dead in a field on his farm ten miles south of South Bend, between 5 and 6 o'clock Thursday evening.

The deceased had been in the best of health and went into the field to do some plowing. About 5 o'clock his wife walked out into the field and he told her that he would be in for supper at 6 o'clock. When that hour arrived and Mr. Bentel failed to appear, Mrs. Bentel went out to look for him. She was shocked to find him lying at the side of the plow, the lines still thrown around his waist as men are wont to place them when plowing. The horses were standing still, there being no evidence to indicate that they had moved a foot after the collapse of their driver. The coroner was summoned. It is believed that Mr. Bentel, young and in the prime of health, died either from heart disease or from an internal hemorrhage, the condition of the body favoring the latter as the fatal ailment.

Mr. Bentel was born at Woodland, 31 years ago last March. For he past 18 years he had lived in the locality in which he died, being a highly respected resident and a young farmer who had many friends in several townships. On Nov. 18, 1902, he was united in marriage to Miss Bena Zeiger. The latter survives, together with a three-year old daughter, Wanita, and six sisters. The father is also living. Mr. Bentel had never had any symptoms of heart disease.

## Constantine to Prison for Life.

Frank J. Constantine was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Arthur Gentry by a jury in Judge Kavanaugh's court at Chicago Saturday. His punishment was fixed at imprisonment for life.

The case went to the jury shortly after 9 o'clock. Assistant States' Attorney Robert Holt concluded his argument at an adjourned session of court by asking that the penalty of death be passed upon the defendant. Immediately after Judge Kavanaugh before whom the trial has been conducted, read the customary instructions and the jury retired.

## Tortured to Death.

Five members of a sect known as the "Parhamites," have been arrested on charges of manslaughter. They are accused of torturing to death Mrs. Ledia Greenhaugh, of Zion City, in an effort to cast the "Devil and evil spirits" from her rheumatism racked body.

The quintet under arrest are Jennie and Walter Greenhaugh, daughter and son of the victim; Harold Mitchell and wife, leaders of the Parhamites, and Mrs. William Smith. The disclosures before the coroner of Lake county are almost beyond belief. Mrs. Greenhaugh, who was 64 years old, had suffered from rheumatism for years.